

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1902.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Three Cents.

ARCHDUKE GIVES UP ALL HIS TITLES TO MARRY A PLEBEIAN

Leopold Ferdinand's Intended Bride Is Daughter of Subordinate Postal Official.

ANOTHER SHOCK FOR SAXONY.

Became Acquainted When Young Nephewman Was Garrisoned Near the Girl's Home in Bohemia.

ELOPEMENT MAKES SENSATION

All Vienna Talks of Affair, Which Almost Overshadows the Simultaneous Flight of Saxony's Crown Princess.

MISSING PRINCESS ELOPED WITH CHILDREN'S TUTOR.

Her Brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, Went With Her in Company With a Beautiful Viennese Woman—Party at Geneva and Prepared to Spend Holidays—Crown Princess's Companion Recently Discharged From His Post at Court of Saxony.

SCANDAL AT DRESDEN INTERESTS THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.

Geneva, Dec. 22.—The Crown Princess of Saxony is here under the name of Fraulein von Helldorf.

Her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, and Professor Giron are at the same hotel.

The Archduke has assumed the name of De Haranau. They are living quietly and prepared to spend Christmas here.

Vienna, Dec. 22.—The flight of the Crown Princess of Saxony is the absorbing topic of the day here.

All kinds of sensational reports are in circulation.

When she left Salzburg, accompanied by her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, the Princess went to Munich, where a French tutor awaited her. Her brother was also joined there by a beautiful Viennese woman and the two couples proceeded to Brussels and thence to Geneva.

It appears that when the Crown Princess returned recently to Dresden after her hunting accident in the Tyrol he discovered secret correspondence exchanged between the Princess and the French tutor, whose former relations with her had created a scandal resulting in the tutor's expulsion from Saxony.

Besides disclosing the couple's relations, the letters revealed another scandal.

READY FOR EMERGENCY.

Immediately afterward the Princess left her home and went to Salzburg. The fact that she took a trunk filled with jewelry and other valuables indicates that she was prepared for an emergency.

It is reported that Archduke Leopold Ferdinand has written to Emperor Francis Joseph renouncing his rank and dignity as a member of the imperial house and saying he will become a civil citizen.

The whole of the Archduke's career is replete with scandal, dating from the time when he started to accompany the heir to the throne on a tour of the world. He only got as far as Constantinople, where he was obliged to leave the ship on account of his scandalous behavior. The Archduke has since been mixed up in a number of affairs and was confined for some months in an asylum.

Divorce MAY FOLLOW PRINCESS'S DEPARTURE.

Dresden, Saxony, Dec. 22.—King George and the Crown Princess Frederick know where the Crown Princess Louise has sought refuge, but they have decided to accept the estrangement of the Princess from her husband as irrevocable.

They have made the Cabinet privy to the circumstances of the Princess's flight, as they see them, and a decree of divorce is talked of as a necessary sequel of the Princess's resolution to leave the court forever.

This determination the Princess announced to her husband early in November, after one of their frequent violent scenes. She also confided her intention to separate herself utterly from the court and all its "wretchedness," to two or three of her intimate friends, and discussed with them the impossibility of her longer enduring the artificial etiquette of the court and the "forced companionship of a man who was loathsome to her."

TELLS HER MOTHER.

The Princess wrote to her mother at the end of November that it was her purpose to leave the Crown Prince and give up the prospect of the queenship, which, instead of being attractive, the Princess frequently said, was detestable to her. She formally told members of her entourage that she was going to visit her parents at Salzburg.

The letter of the Princess to her mother brought the Archduchess immediately to Dresden. She implored her daughter to reconsider her determination and make the best of an unpleasant situation for the sake of her children and see as little of the Crown Prince as possible.

MEMBERS OF CABINET BELIEVE PRESIDENT SHOULD ACCEPT TASK

The Hague Tribunal, It Is Pointed Out, Might Not Fully Understand Monroe Doctrine.

BESIDES, SPEED IS NEEDED.

Roosevelt Could Cut Red Tape, While the International Court Moves Ponderously.

"CALVO" DOCTRINE INVOLVED.

South American States Unanimous in Resisting Diplomatic Intervention on Behalf of Claimants Made by Foreigners.

Washington, Dec. 22.—A decided change of sentiment in the Cabinet was revealed today when the President's advisers met to consider the Venezuelan affair.

The belief in the Cabinet grows strong that the President would do well to accept the invitation of Germany and Italy to act as arbitrator rather than let the controversy go before the Hague tribunal. Formal invitations have not yet been received, but certainly will come in a day or two.

The change is due to the belief that in a matter touching the Monroe doctrine, even indirectly, the Hague court, though undoubtedly fair and honest, might, by reason of its European training, be less likely to appreciate a strictly American idea than Americans might wish.

TO NAME A BOARD.

It is understood that the President's plan, if he determines to arbitrate, contemplates the appointment of a board of arbitration.

He would not confide this important undertaking to any one man, nor does he feel able himself to spare the vast amount of time necessary for an examination in detail of each of the many claims that would be presented against Venezuela.

Necessarily the President's own arbitration board would include some members of a high order of legal talent, as well as others thoroughly versed in the practice of international law.

It is said that the crucial point before the arbitration is the famous "Calvo" doctrine.

This doctrine, which was laid down by the greatest of Latin-American international lawyers and for very many years has been regarded as beyond question by all of the Latin-American Republics, denies the right of any nation to intervene diplomatically in behalf of one of its subjects where the courts of the country are open to his appeal.

This Venezuela has asserted that all of these claimants, British, German, Italian and French, might have gone before the Venezuelan courts and if their claims had been just and so decided by the courts the Government would have paid the judgments. The object of this view is to place no account is taken of miscarriages of justice and of racial antipathies.

RESISTANCE STRONG.

But so determined are the South American countries to adhere to this doctrine that some of them have gone to extraordinary lengths in their resistance to diplomatic efforts of foreign Governments to secure justice for their subjects.

A notable case is that of Salvador. Recently a United States corporation obtained, after arbitration, a judgment against the Government of Salvador.

The verdict was received with intense indignation in Salvador, and so intense was the anti-foreign feeling existing that a law has been passed within the last few weeks making it a criminal offense, and one to be heavily punished, for any Salvadoran to give evidence whatever before any court in behalf of a foreigner claiming damages against the Salvadoran Government.

This doctrine will be on trial before the arbitration, and because of its vast importance, if President Roosevelt appoints a board he will see that the members are men of the highest caliber.

The reasons some members of the Cabinet are opposed to referring the matter to the Hague tribunal are:

MONROE DOCTRINE.

In the first place they have no desire to submit the Monroe doctrine to the arbitration of any non-American tribunal, nor even exceeding the august and eminently fair tribunal of the Hague.

They prefer that if this doctrine is to be the subject of arbitration, it is to be brought in incidentally, that American influences shall pass on it.

Not that the fairness of the Hague arbitrators is impugned, but as a matter of fact it is realized that their training may be regarded as unsympathetic where they are required to deal with such an essentially American subject as the Monroe doctrine.

It is true that, on its face, the arbitration properly contemplates that the United States must be arranged a basis of arbitration; then arbitrators must be selected by the parties to the case, and these, in turn, must choose an umpire or umpires, and while all this is going on the blockade would continue, with its ever present danger of active hostilities and bloodshed that might render nugatory all attempts at arbitration.

On the other hand, if the President undertakes the settlement, he can get rid of all red tape and start the work of arbitration within a few days.

SPARTAN YOUTH SAYS HE STOLE BIBLE TO LEARN CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

George Hornadublos Can Read the Greek Scriptures and Thinks the Bible Would Have Served Him as a Textbook in Learning Language of This Country.

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On the other hand, if the President undertakes the settlement, he can get rid of all red tape and start the work of arbitration within a few days.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Fire Does \$100,000 Damages to Building Occupied by Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Co.

FIREMEN HAVE A HARD FIGHT.

Blaze Originates in the Basement and Passageway Is Cut Through Glass Arway—The Damage Is Covered by Insurance.

One of the most stubborn fires the St. Louis Fire Department has battled with in many days was that in the basement of the Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Company, northwest corner Broadway and St. Charles street, which broke out about 11 o'clock last night and was not abandoned by the department until 2 o'clock this morning.

The damage may reach \$100,000.

Three alarms were turned in, but the firemen were unable to reach the flames on account of the intense smoke and the peculiar location of the fire. According to the best information, the fire broke out in the northwest corner of the basement, directly under the stairway, and was not discovered until the flames had burst through the floor and flared up in the front part of the building.

The department, after breaking the plate glass, gained an entrance to the building and soon extinguished the flames on the first floor, but no sooner was this done than a fierce blaze burst from the basement. On account of the glass arway it was impossible for the firemen to get at the blaze, and a way had to be cut with axes before streams of water could be of service.

When an opening was made members of Companies 18 and 21 were sent to the basement, but they did not remain long, the great clouds of smoke driving them back to the street. Chief Swingley said it was one of the hardest fights he has seen in many years, because of the inaccessibility of the flames.

The building is occupied by the Strauss & Stumer Mercantile Company in the basement and first floor, with M. Herzog proprietor of the clock department, while the remaining five floors are occupied by the Quaker & Stork Millinery Company.

The amount of stock carried by the concern is variously estimated from \$75,000 to \$125,000, and it was stated that insurance fully covering the damage was carried by both firms. The damage, which was caused mostly by an electric wire, was estimated in the basement, was estimated in the amount ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Penny & Gentles, occupying the southwest corner of Broadway and Washington avenue, and Seibert, Goode & Co., the ten cent store at Nos. 519-121 Washington avenue, were slightly damaged by smoke.

A conservative estimate of the total amount of damages could not be made at 1 o'clock this morning, because the bulk of it had been done by smoke.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It was stated that the blaze might have been caused by an electric wire, or by spontaneous combustion in the basement.

The fire was discovered by Ben Meyers of No. 310 Franklin avenue, who was standing at the corner of St. Charles street and Broadway when the blaze burst from the basement to the first floor. He turned in an alarm from the box on the corner. A general alarm was sounded later.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS SHOW A GOOD RECORD FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

Nine directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union, which took place last night at the Columbian Club. Three are to serve one year and six to serve three years. Reports from the officers of the union and from several institutions were received.

The directors elected are Marcus Bernheimer, Julius Lesser, Morris Glaser, Aaron Haas, Moses Fraley, Isaac Meyer, J. D. Goldman, August Frank and William Goldstein.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that of a total subscription of \$10,000 made by 500 persons, but \$10,753 remains uncollected. This sum is expected to be in the hands of the treasurer before the first of next year.

Before the organization of the union all Jewish charities of the city worked separately, and at the end of each year a deficit was reported. All obligations have been met by the union and a balance of \$3,753.68 remains in the treasury. Prominent among the receipts mentioned in the treasurer's report was \$750 received from the St. Louis Fair Association, which is a third of the money distributed among the three organized charities of the city.

Moses Fraley, the president of the union, in his message spoke of each department of the work to which the union contributes and praised the persons who have them in charge. Besides the local institutions which have been helped are the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum and the Denver National Hospital for Consumptives.

The officers of the union are Moses Fraley, president; Marcus Bernheimer, first vice president; Julius Lesser, second vice president; William Sick, treasurer; Bernard Greenfield, secretary; and Montefiore Blensdorf, assistant secretary.

130 Want Help To-Day.

The Republic of today contains the following ads for "Help":

Housework... 25 Barbers... 12 Boys... 6 Trades... 22 Cooks... 2 Miscellaneous... 63

Your ad for Help, or for a Situation, in The Republic will be read all over St. Louis and the Great Southwest. And it will bring the right kind of answers.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY ILL. Will Be Confined to His Bed With Lumbago for Several Days.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is ill, suffering from an acute attack of lumbago. His condition, however, is not at all serious, though the attack will confine him to his bed for a few days.

MRS. DOCKERY'S CONDITION IS REGARDED AS ALARMING.

Living through the night, but on account of the nature of her malady, which affects the heart, she may pass away at any moment.

AMERICAN VESSEL IS PERMITTED TO LAND ONLY PART OF CARGO.

Caracas, Dec. 22.—The Red D liner Caracas safely entered the harbor of La Guayra at 8 o'clock this morning.

The mail, freight and passengers of the Caracas were landed at 9 o'clock.

The captain of the British cruiser Tribune ordered the commander of the Caracas that throughout her stay at La Guayra she must leave the harbor every night. This measure is regarded as vexatious, and causes great expense to the owners of the steamer.

There were five newspaper correspondents on board the Caracas.

Lieutenant Commander Diehl at 4 o'clock this afternoon endeavored to obtain from the commanders of the foreign warships at La Guayra an extension of a few hours in the time given the steamer to remain at her dock in order that she might finish unloading. His request to this end was refused and he did not insist.

The commanders of the blockading warships explained that they were acting on the orders of the British Admiral and that the orders given to permit the Caracas to discharge more than the mail had been given to satisfy Diehl.

The Caracas consequently left her berth at La Guayra at 6 o'clock, when she had landed not more than two-thirds of her cargo.

To-morrow the steamer will cruise before La Guayra and take on passengers and mail, but on no account is she to enter the port.

Mr. Boulton of Boulton & Co. has entered a protest with the American Consul and the American Minister here against the action taken with regard to the Caracas.

The Caracas will not be permitted to enter Puerto Cabello. She will be obliged to land the remainder of her cargo at Willemstad, Caracas.

The commander of the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan last night notified the agents of the Red D Line that the Caracas would not be allowed to land her passengers, mails or freight.

The commander of the United States gunboat Marietta, Lieutenant Commander Diehl, the commander of the French cruiser Troude, and the United States Consul were immediately informed of the stand taken by the Italian commander, whose decision was regarded as violating the terms of the decrees establishing the blockade, which allowed all steamers coming from the United States ten days' grace from the date of the establishment of the blockade, December 24, in which to reach Venezuelan ports.

Mr. Boulton of Boulton & Co., agents of the line, and all the foreign Consuls entered protests against the Italian commander's decision, and the commander of the Marietta and the United States Consul cabled to Washington for instructions.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Commander Diehl, after an hour's conference with the Italian commander, succeeded in convincing him he was wrong in his interpretation of the blockade decrees, and finally the captain of the Bausan assured Lieutenant Commander Diehl that the Caracas would be allowed to enter the port of La Guayra without hindrance. Mr. Boulton then was notified that the Caracas would have free entry, and he cabled to Willemstad, where she was awaiting orders, instructing Captain Woodcock to proceed to La Guayra.

"SINCE our decision in the Salvador case was rendered, President Diaz of Mexico, one of the most capable executive officials in any Latin-American country, has decided a case involving \$200,000. In his decision he ignored the Calvo doctrine. President Diaz's position is a very important precedent, and I expect that the belief of the Latin-American states that they can uphold the principle of nonintervention will not last very long."

FIVE SAILING VESSELS CAPTURED BY ALLIES AT PORT OF LA GUAYRA.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 22.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Five more coasting vessels fell victims this morning to the allies' vigilant